VICE-PRESIDENTS.

Resting fild of a Troublesome Ques To the Editor of the Dispatch : I have read with avidity everything I have seen in connection with the employment of convict incomments of country now much a question with the country now much a is the immigration of Chinese. That as is the immigration of Chinese. as is the immigration of Chinese. That it "must go" is a settled question, but the question still remains, "What will you do with it?" Now, this fire-brand in the hands of the socialists and revolutionists, and at the same time "sweet morsel" that the political demagogues are in the habit of relling under their tongues as an argument by which to lift themselves into office, may be removed from selves into office, may be removed from politics and made to serve a good and useful purpose by colonizing convicts for certain crimes in Alaska. As yet there has been discovered no employment for convicts which will not conflict with honest labor. My plan is to colonize them somewhere in the southeastern division of Alaska, which, you know, is below the Arctic circle, and which, consequently, would subject the convicts to a much less rigorous climate than that of Siberia, or at least much of its territory. Alaska is a vast country, most of it unexplored, but enough has been discovered for geographers to say that it embraces more than one sixth of the area of the United States, its territories, with the river Yokon flowing through it, a river which is paid to discharge in the Behring sea one third more water than does "the Father of Waters" into the Gulf. American enterprise has already taken old of the fur trade of this almost unknown region, "and there are trading-stores from Behring sea to the eastern boundary." Now as to the temperature of this region, Mr. Ivan Romanof, the American agent near Sitka, has stated the mean annual temperature for winter to be about 10 degrees above zero, and the average temperature for summer at 56 degrees. "Turnips and radishes and lettuce appear to be vegetables that can be cultivated. The winters last about seven months—ex-tending from October to May. Missionaries in the central Yokon region have said that "in this fertile valley millions of agriculturists might be supported," but this statement, I think, is omewhat exaggerated. In many places "the best crops of cereals and tubers may be grown." The census report informs us that coal, in accessible veins, is found. Vast forests of cedar, spruce, and pine are waiting to be developed into a great business. As the reindeer, walrus, polar-bear, seal, and other fur-bearing animals find a refuge in this desolate region, a fur and walrus-ivory business, might be developed by the colonization scheme; and, from a scientific point of view, a foothold here for Arctic explorers might thus be made. Sitka might be made the base of operations for the colony. It is in the eastern geographical division, where Christianity has found a lodgement. Greek, Roman Catholic, and Protestant schools have already been established; English is taught in a Presbyterian missionary school, which has an attendance of one hundred pupils. In brief, by colonizing convicts in Alaska a vast lumber, fur, ivory, and fish trade might be developed that would add millions to the wealth of this country, and at the same time remove from our politics the vexed question of convict labor. For precedents for this colonization scheme we have the action of the most enlightened governments of and has been insulted in many ways for Europe, such as England, France, Germany, and Russia. What is the objection to this plan? Why is it not practicable? The more I read of

the Questions of Force and Race

would allow the space.

To the Editor of the Dispatch : I understood you as citing the Atlanta case merely as an instance illustrative of a point, and hence regarded your remrks relative thereto as applicable to any instance where a popular vote on a question is taken with the at-Therefore I thought I could deduce from your article on this case the point it would be "unfortunate" the majority by which any law became of enactment to be small when the majority of those voting for the law negroes, simply from this latter fact in itself considered, from which deduction I claimed that this line of argument carried out would develop the logical sequence passed that receives a majority of the negro vote, and ultimately "unfor-tunate" for a majority of the negroes to be on either side of a question. Hence my point was that if our prejudices cause our respect for laws to be gauged in the light of preponderating sentiment thereon, we could never

be rid of race politics. the abstract it is "unfortunate for the are drawn, and a gaoler in costume, some centuries ago. The modern build-danger to exist of the question of force with a bunch of keys hanging from ing is a small, unpretentious, oblong danger to exist of the question of force it. But, though your explanation reduces the point to "the danger of the question of force" arising, yet do I not still understand you predicate this danger upon the fact, negroes having voted for the law portraits, in penal garbs, of the leading shown to strangers. One or two perthe proposition that it was unfortunate that the majority was small because a majority of negroes voted for the law, (and in this connection asking "how would the white people of Richmond like to have a law forced upon them by negro votes?") you explain that "the power that makes a law should be able to enforce it" and affirm that a law would be would be written by Abishua, the son of Phinehas, thirty-five hundred years ago. It is only seen by the congregation once a year, when elevated above the priest's head on day of Atonement of this handicap arrangement can strap the ball on his hip. The cap, green yellow, or red, with a brass plate and a number thereon, completes the costing of the proposition that it was unfortunate that the majority was small because a majority of negroes voted for the law, (and in this connection asking "how would the white people of Richmond like to have a law forced upon them by negro votes?") you explain that "the power that makes a law should be able to enforce it" and affirm that a law would be written by Abishua, the son of Phinehas, thirty-five hundred years ago. It is only seen by the congregation once a year, when elevated above the priest's head on day of Atonement. The Thorah was rolled around a cyclic with buff sleeves. The initials have been written by Abishua, the son of Phinehas, thirty-five hundred years ago. It is only seen by the congregation once a year, when elevated above the priest's head on day of Atonement. The Thorah was rolled around a cyclic with buff sleeves. stated by women or one passed by negroes could not be executed, supposing
the men in the one case and the white
men in the other resist its execution.

The priest who are thus
sion. It was evidently very ancient.
The priest who showed me the synagroup of the men in the other resist its execution.

Manet school. Rochefort is the central
dignified-looking man about forty years Then, I repeat, do you not predicate the danger of the question of force arising upon the assumption that the minority in the case is composed of a majority of the whites? If so, then this is un-

upen the minority. It is our theory of government—"will of the people," i. e., of a majority of the people. It is always unfortunate for a bad law to be passed; equally so for a good law to fail of successful execution through the efforts of its opponents. Our govern-mental theory is that the minority shall respect the will of the majority as le-gally expressed. And we certainly should not refuse to obey a law because of considerations with respect to the caste or class of the majority of citizens by whose voice it became of

enactment. My recent articles in your paper have been written with the one aim and end in view to aid in removing the barriers to a division of our people on economic questions. To this end obliteration of the color line—the political color line-is a sine qua non. And whether you deem my comments on your Atlanta article as pertinent to the point you sought to make or not, my and others from Cutnah—probably the articles are not lost, for you will admit Kutha of Arabian geographers, a town that race prejudices do influence political action to a great extent when no race issues exist; that the mere fact of posed law discounts the merits famous city of Sippara, both cities on the law in the estimation of many. Now, I say this: If we are ever to be rid of race politics, such prejudices, where no race questions are at all related to an issue, must be And all patriotic citizens should lend a views as regards economic questions. and all actuated by the single aim and desire best to conserve the interests and welfare of a common country. Oh, there's nothing unfortunate in

the new tide of affairs in Georgia. Whether prohibition in itself considered will prove beneficial or not, the determination of the people of this State to ignore sentimental polities and the color line is a grand move forward in the line heed thy slogan and inscribe on their banners " FORWARD AND ONWARD"! VIRGINIAN.

For the Providence Journal's Benefit. MARION, VA., Dec. 4, 1885. To the Editor of the Dispatch :

If the Providence Journal desires any further information on the subject of intimidation and ostracism of colored men who voted the Democratic ticket, we have a few colored men here who voted the Democratic ticket this time, and I will give you a true statement of the way they were treated by their col-ored Republican brothers: Mat. Maclanahan, a good and pious

colored man, respected by all, was superintendent of the colored Methodist Sunday school, and for voting Democratic was not allowed to hold his office, and has been snubbed in every way by his colored brothers.

Billie George, an old, inoffensive colored man, who has a good name and tries to be a Christian and lives upright, is a local Methodist preacher, and because he voted the Democratic ticket was refused license to preach again by the colored presiding elder, and was at the altar on his knees to receive the Communion and was refused the Holy Communion before the whole church, voting the Democratic ticket.

William Stevens, an old colored man, for many years a Baptist preacher. more convinced I am of left him and abused him shamefully; prince in distress, and here was an exthe election, but as soon as he voted victs in it, and I should like to be heard further upon the subject, if you suppose the old man would suffer for

election a colored woman asked a which he retired indignantly. A few lady here for whom she worked, "What days later, however, he reappeared. did they mean by the colored folks going to be frying-sized now?" She had heard the colored men talking, and supposed they were saying the colored people would be disfranchised now. Those stories were circulated, and the colored tendant circumstances of the cited case. people were told the colored free schools would be closed, &c., if the Democrats got into power, and many other stories equally as ridiculous were told them. Yours most respectfully,

SOUTHWEST. A WONDERFUL BAR-ROOM.

A convicts' prison tap-room is the latest curiosity in Paris. It is owned of the Commune, and a Paris corre- expert in such matters, who would spondent of the St. Louis Republican thus describes it : The building is a tion of the characters its antiquity. rectangular wooden shed, and fitted up to develop all the sensations of a convict's canteen. It is lit by at Nablous I visited the synagogue, exdirty oil lamps; only one per-son can enter the narrow door at a the law, and have since looked into the in the cut-throat passage bolts and bars | gogue was appropriated by the Moslems ing raised" with respect to the en- waist, a sword by his side, and a revol- structure. The walls are rough and ent of a law, I very freely grant ver in his breast-pocket, cries out in a whitewashed, and the roof is vaultumption of a consequent resistance to ties. The dress is buff pantaloons, red cient, which the Samaritans claim to a execution? For, setting out with jacket with buff sleeves. The initials have been written by Abishua, the son

of the whites? If so, then this is un-fortunate, but not the mere fact in itself glass is called a "noumia"—and ale, his son, to which he made no reply, considered of the law becoming of en- | which is named a "bullet." You are actment by a small majority, and the majority of negroes having favored it.

Let us advert here a moment to the landed a red receipt on paying; you suspected the youth was a manuals present this to the janitor; he unlocks legious theft before leaving the paternal cited case. per se. Is it a matter of fact and pronounces you a free man. If mansion, and who did no that in Atlanta the bulk of the negroes favored the law and the bulk of the vict waiter, you address it to the Now, with regard to the s whites opposed it? Was there any armed gooler-superintendent, who pro- which I did not see: They are in some

figure, in civil costume; he was a po-

LIGHT ON THE BIBLE. INVESTIGATION IN SAMARIA.

A Chronicle Which Goes Back to the Beginning and Starts With Adam. A foreign correspondent of the New York Sun writes to that paper the fol-lowing articles, which will interest all

The chief interest connected with Nablous lies in the fact that it is the residence of the remnant of those Samaritans who were colonized here by Shalmaneser, King of Assyria, when he carried away the children of Israel captive. From the biblical record (2d Kings, 17th chapter,) it would appear that the new settlers were drawn from mixed extincilities and various cities. mixed nationalities and various cities within his dominions. Some came from Babylon itself, some from Hamath, a town between Damascus and Aleppo, and district between the Tigris and Euphrates-some from Ava, which has been identified with the modern Hit,

We are also told that the new colonists petitioned the King of Assyria to be taught the religion of the Jews, and that he sent them a Jewish priest to teach it to them, and that they added withdrawn. The merit of a proposed teach it to them, and that they added law cannot be gauged by an analysis of it on, after a curious fashion, to the vathe caste or class of a majority of its opponents or advocates. Right is right, imported from their different localities, and error is error, regardless of who defends the right or who upholds error. worship which became afterward purified, but which, nevertheless, rendered helping hand in speeding the day when them obnexious to the Jews of Judea; the divisions that mark the people shall all the more so because they intermarbe founded simply on their opposing ried with the remnants of the tribes of Israel which had escaped the captivity, thus forming a race as mongrel as their religion. It is about 2,600 years since this event took place, but this ancient worship of the Samaritans exists to this day; so also does the bitter antagonism which they and the Jews mutually en-

tertain for each other.

This is the oldest national feud probably in existence, but as fresh as if it only originated yesterday. Like the of practical politics and patriotism. We Jews, the Samaritans have managed to here see the gray streaks of dawn that survive all the vicissitudes of fate, but herald the coming day when race and political solidity shall be numbered nant has clung through them all to the with the things that were, and the dark night of sentimentalism at last be o'er. All hail Georgia! May thy sister States of the "sunny South" hear and souls. As an ethnological fraction of antiquity, they are perhaps the most interesting group of people extant. The first one I ever made acquaintance with was a young man who called upon me in a mysterious manner one day in Halfa. He handed me a document in Arabic, in which, after stating that for certain reasons, which he implied were by no means discreditable to him, he was an outcast from his own people, he implored charity and requested me "to cast upon him a regard of com-passion and benevolence." The document further said :
 " All that I have inherited from my

parents and ancestors is a manuscript written in ancient Hebrew, nine hundred years old, containing two chapters of the Bible, including the commandments, which I beg to offer you, in the hope that you will recompense me in return by a sum which will relieve me of my distress."

He signed himself "Shellabi, the son of Jacob, the Samaritan." Now, I knew that Jacobes Shellabi was the spiritual head of the sect, for he had been in London under the title of "The Prince of the Samaritans," and the romance which attended his style and dignity had, it was reported, even captivated a fair English woman, who was willing to become a Samaritan for his Fortunately for her, "the Prince" was already married, a fact which, I believe, he only divulged on his return to his native land.

for sale. The youth looked such a the Democratic ticket took the axe from scamp, however, that he did not enlist him, and, but for the white people, I | my sympathies. I suspected that he had lost his money by gambling, which proved afterwards to be the case; so The most amusing thing I have heard, though, was: Thursday morning after though, was: Thursday morning after which he retired indignantly. A few days later, however, he reappeared, took his dollar thankfully, and I retain possession of the manuscript It is on coarse parchment of a yellowish-brown color, two feet six inches long, and fifteen inches wide. It was evidently originally longer, but has been torn off. One edge has been subjected to the action of fire. The writing is in transverse columns, each column thirteen inches long by five wide, and containing from sixty to seventy lines. The characters are of the old Samaritan type, small, rude, and irregular, differing in many important respects from the an-cient Hebrew, and illegible to a good The Convicts' Prison Inp-Room Where the Waiters Are All Ex-Criminals. modern Hebrew scholar to whom I have shown it. I have no doubt, howand run by Lisbonne, one of the heroes ever, that it could be deciphered by an

also be able to establish from the forma-This incident excited my interest in time, and when twenty individuals are subject generally. The ancient synasepulchral voice, suggesting the inquisi- ed with two little domes in the tion or the guillotine: "March in the centre. The mizpah, or altar, is condemned." The hall, not of dazzling about five feet square, covered with light, but of oil-lamps apparently a veil of yellow silk. Within flickering in their sockets, reveals the walls, covered with full-sized. Of these the most valuable are never

tume. They are waiters who are thus resembled the fragment in my possesold. I asked him whether he was the litical prisoner—never took part in the fighting.

You are expected to order something.

chief priest. He said he was, and that Jacob Shellabi no longer had any position among them. I then said I had but at once changed the subject.

Now, with regard to the sacred books whites opposed it? Was there anything like an arrayal of race against race with respect to the question? Then is it "unfortunate" simply that it happens that the law is passed by a small majority and the majority of negroes voted for it; whereas thousands of whites voted for and thousands of negroes against it?

True, "government means force"; and it is equally true that the majority and wishes the matter shall be brought before a drum-head court-martial. Everything in France is said to end by a song. Even the most pain-ful and tragical chapter in the contemporary history of France, the Commune, terminates in a screaming farce.

Lisbonne makes 800 france a day net profit, and though his speculation is but a few days old others are in highest degree interestring, as throwing light upon the Biblical record. In the first place, from what is known of the most ancient version, claimed to be by Abishua, Gesenius, and other great scholars have given it as their opinion that if it could be collated it would be found in many cases to preserve the sense, which has been lost in the Jewish version. This opinion is founded upon the respects in the highest degree interestring, as throwing light upon the Biblical record. In the first place, from what is known of the most ancient version, and other great scholars have given it as their opinion that if it could be collated it would be found in many cases to preserve the sense, which has been lost in the Jewish version. This opinion is founded upon the respects in the highest degree interestring, as throwing light upon the Biblical record. In the first place, from what is known of the most ancient version, and other great scholars have given it as their opinion that if it could be collated it would be found in many cases to preserve the sense, which has been lost in the Jewish version. 'ion is founded upon the results of such ' Moses."

mansion, and who did not therefore.

collation as has been possible with Samaritan texts which have fallen into the hands of scholars.

Besides the most ancient roll there are three other books known to be in

the possession of the Samaritans. These are the Samaritan Book of Joshua, the Samaritan Chronicles, and the so-called "Fire-tried Manuscript." The Sama-ritan Book of Joshua probably dates from the thirteenth century. It was published at Leyden about forty years sgo from an Arabic manuscript in Samaritan character, and is thought to have been compiled from an early Samaritan and three later Arabic chronicles. It is invested with a peculiar interest from the fact belps to supply a remarkable lacuna in the Biblical record, which does not appear to have received the attention it deserves from Biblical students. It is, in fact, evident that a large portion of the present book of Joshua is missing. That book purports to be an account of the conquest of Canaan and its allotment among the twelve tribes. Under these circumstances it is most remarkable that we have no account of the conquest of Samaria, though the campaigns in the South, including the siege and taking of seven cities, and the invasion of Galilee, and the defeat of the league of six Kings of northern Palestine,

are fully described. Then we have no list of royal Samaritan cities, though all of them in the other parts of the country are carefully enumerated. We have no description of the boundaries of the two tribes to which Samaria was allotted, nor any list of the cities awarded to them. Some of the Levitical towns mentioned Chronicles as belonging to Samaria are not to be found in Joshua. It will be found also that, taken as a whole, there are only about forty Samarian places noted out of some 400 or 500 places in western Palestine.

The Jewish hatred of the Samaritans rose in the early Christian period to so great a pitch that the Mishnic doctors avoided even mentioning the name of Samaria. Thus in the Talmud altogether only some half dozen Samaritan owns are noticed. In describing Palestine the Mishna divides it into Judea, Galilee, and Peræs, leaving out all mention of Samaria. It is just possible that long before this an omission may have been purposely made by the early transcribers of the Biblical book Joshua in regard to Samaria. At all events, the meagre record which it contains is richly supplemented by the Samaritan book of Joshua, which brings down the history of Israel from the date of the conquest to the time of Samuel, whose predecessor, Eli, was, from a Samaritan point of view, the earliest schismatic, and the founder of a new and heretical temple at Shiloh in opposition to that built by Joshua on fount Gerizim. The divine glory rested on Gerizim for two hundred and sixty years, or during the reign of nine successors of Joshua, the schism be tween the children of Judah and the orthodox, as the Samaritans call themselves, dating from the time of Sin, after the death of Samson.

The book opens much in accordance with the biblical narrative, but no less than four chapters are devoted to the history of Balaam and his death, being an enlargement of one biblical verse. The conquest of Schechem by Joshua contains an account of the miraculous discomfiture of the enemy, and of a letter sent by him announcing it to Eleazar the priest, fastened to the wings of a dove. It contains also the account of a new league against the children Israel under a king called Saubac, in conjunction with the Kings of five other towns, which can all now be identified. A thrilling narrative of the battle which takes place between Joshua and these Kings at El Sejjun, on the ancient Megiddo (Armageddon), is also given. With this episode the history of the war ends. The chief value of the book lies, however, Anyhow, here was the son of a prince in distress, and here was an extremely ancient and curious manuscript are also The routh lookal such a feet and the control of thirty-one places mentioned in it, in the Congressional cemetery, and of thirty-one places mentioned in it, in the Congressional cemetery, and country. He has the greatest number of thirty-one places mentioned in it, in the Congressional cemetery, and country. He has the greatest number of thirty-one places mentioned in it, in the Congressional cemetery, and country. He has the greatest number of thirty-one places mentioned in it, in the Congressional cemetery, and country. He has the greatest number of thirty-one places mentioned in it, in the Congressional cemetery, and country. He has the greatest number of the country is aver-you talk of letthirteen are within the confines of Sa- though in maria, and most of these are not to be

found in the Bible.

Statesmen in this capital city have seen his monument or know that he lies beginning, and gives the astro- here. He was a graduate of Harvard nomical reckoning from Adam. Some college, a delegate to the Continental of its topographical details are of much Congress, a signer of the Declaration, value. Thus it contains a list of and one of the makers of our Constitu-twenty-two towns where the High tion, though he refused to sign it. He Priest who succeeded Tobiah resided, had been several times in Congress, all being apparently in Samaria as far as they can be identified. It is known also Minister to France before he was that in the second and third centuries | elected Vice-President, and his whole the Samaritans were in a flourishing condition, and had colonies in Egypt, and even a synagogue in Rome. The narrowly escaped from the British by chronicle gives their possessions in Palestine as allotted by the High Priest Baba the Great, about 160 years staying and were searching for him. after the destruction of Jerusalem. This description is interesting, as it as Governor of Massachusetts the seems to include all Palestine, with present political system of redistricting the exception of Judea proper, to the a State's congressional districts for pomountains of which the Jews are by this description confined.

At a later period the chronicle gives a list of those towns which were inhabited by the Samaritans after the Hegira. This is a period when very little is known of this nation. The places mentioned extend nearly over the whole of Palestine outside of Judea. and colonies are also mentioned in Damascus, Cairo, and Baalbek. There is a ruin about five miles from Halfa called Keir Samir, or the town of the Samaritans, which I occasionally visit to grub for inscriptions, which was one of their colonies. Those at Gerar and Gaza lasted till the present century, but none are to be found now outsid of Nablous. It is only to be expected that the chronicle should centre all the Shechem or Nablous.

holy places of the Samaritans at The fifth article of the Samaritan creed was the assertion that Gerizim was the chosen abode of God upon earth. Here Adam and Seth raised altars; here Melchisedec, servant of the Most High God, was met by Abraham for Gerizim the Samaritans hold to the present day is the highest mountain in the world, the only one not covered by the flood. Here Abraham offered up Isaac, the very spot being shown on the eastern brow of the mountain; and, indeed, as Dean Stanley has argued, it is as likely to be here as at Jerusalem, as Josephus and the Talmudists affirm. Gerizim was also the site of Jacob's vision, and, finally, it was on Gerizim. and not Ebal, just opposite, as stated in the Bible, that, according to the Samaritans. Joshua erected, first an altar, afterward the tabernacle, and

lastly a temple.

The fourth and last of the known ancient sacred books of the Samaritans is the fire-tried manuscript. It consists of 217 leaves, containing the law from the 29th verse of the first chapter of Genesis to the blessing of Moses in Deuteronomy. It is much worn; the letters are not so small as those of Abishua's Roll, nor as large as those of the later Roll. The hand is steady and uniform, and the character of the letters indicates that it is of very ancient date. A note at the end of the book of Numbers connects the manuscript with a story in the Samaritan book of Joshua. It runs:

script with a story in the Samaritan book of Joshua. It runs:

"It came out from the fire by the power of the Lord to the hand of the King of Babel in the presence of Zerubbabel, the Jew, and was not burnt. Thanks be to the Lord for the law of blosss."

fore that of Hendricks was that of Vice-president Wilson, who died here in was the law of producing aer own steel guns she should follow the examble of the steel guns she should follow the examble of the steel guns she should follow the examble of the steel guns she should follow the examble of the steel guns she should follow the examble of the bab been sick for some time, and at trust to the indomitable spirit of private citizens to manufacture—with sufficient encouragement from the Government—all the first-class guns that operation, he indiscreetly took a warm operation, he indiscreetly took a warm

at his boarding-house, and shortly after-ward died. His death occurred at 8:05 SEVERAL BITS OF HISTORY. o'clock Monday morning, November 22, 1875. The cause was set down as Died and Were Buried. apoplexy. During his last hours he, like Hendricks, was working upon a volume of memoirs or history, and he A Washington correspondent, writing to the Cleveland Leader, says: Five Vice-Presidents died in office, and hoped for these to leave some property. He said in his last hours that he would in every case the deceased has been over sixty years of age. George Clinton, the Vice-President with Madison, like to finish his book. Shortly before he died he picked up a hymn-book, in the front of which his wife's picture who died in 1812, was seventy-four years old. Elbridge Gerry, who be-came Vice-President at the next elecwas pasted, and gazed at it for a long time. Fifteen minutes before he died he heard of the death of Senator Ferry, tion, died in 1814 at the age of seventy; William R. King, Vice-President with of Connecticut, and it is believed that Franklin Pierce, died at sixty-seven in the knowledge of the death of one o 1853, and Vice-President Henry Wilson, his dear friends hastened his death. who died here in 1875, was sixty-three The death of Ferry had occurred the years old at that time. Three of these day or night before, and his friends Vice-Presidents have died in November, had deferred telling him of it and the other two in April, and, strange until the last moment. As morning to say, the dates of their deaths are went on and the time for the newspaalmost at the same time of the month. pers to come approached, it was seen George Clinton died April 20, and Wilthat it would be impossible to keep the liam R. King on April 17, Henry Wilnews from him longer. He was told of son died on the 22d of November, Elit and was greatly shocked to hear it. bridge Gerry on the 23d of November, Fifteen minutes later he was dead. He spoke of his long life just before he and Thomas A. Hendricks on the 25th of November. The first vice-presidendied, and said : "Since I first came to tial death was that of George Clinton. the Senate eighty-three of the members It took place here at Washington, who first sat with me in the Senate and his death was the first occahave passed away, and I don't suppose sion of the great destroyer's enterany living man, except, perhaps, Hamlin, can say that." ing the high offices of the Gov-He had been the Vice-Wilson had a great funeral here, and ernment. President for nearly eight years, serving he was carried with solemn celebrations

bath in the Senate bath-room. This weakened him, and his system did not

one term under Madison and one under Thomas Jefferson. He was as much, if not more, noted in the politics of the time than Vice-President Hendricks in state in Independence Hall in Philadelphia, and at Boston he was received with great honor. these of to-day. Beginning life as a sailor in a privateer, he had been a There are many curious facts in American history. Here we have the three Vice-Presidents, Gerry, Henbrigadier-general of the Revolution, member of the Provisional Congress, dricks, and Wilson, dying in Novemand for eighteen years Governor of New ber at dates which might all come in a York. He died at Washington on the single week. No President, either in single week. No President, either in or out of office, has died in November, though six have died in July and four in June. Garfield died in September, Lincoln in April, Taylor in July, and Harrison in April, Taylor in July, and Harrison in April, Two Vice-Presidents have been indicted for treason. These were Aaron Burr and John C. Breckinridge. One Vice-President, John C. Calhoun, has resigned his office, and seven men have held both presidential and vice-presidential chairs. John Adams, Washington's Vice-President, succeeded him in the White House. Jefferson, Adams's Vice-President, did likewise, and Martin Van Buren, one of Jackson's Vice-Presidents, was his successor. The other four became Presidents by death. They were Tyler, Fillmore, Johnson, and Arthur.

The Great Gun Question.

Journal of Commerce.

If the army and navy officers of the life army and navy officers of the latter in first life to forget the handing songs that all ber late her back her ring?

Have you sent her lack her ring?

Have you sent her alth her letters? Have you go you write for forget the handing songs that all ber late her pour the wering?

That for you the wered to fag that all you can see the form have you make the long the heart as you hought for the very you have wested the day you make the for late her you given her lack her ring?

That we you crested to fag that you oneve 20th, and was buried here in the Conor out of office, has died in November. gressional cemetery on the 21st of November. In 1812 such a thing as keeping a corpse for weeks was unknown in | Lincoln in April, Taylor in July, and this country, and both Gerry and Clin-Harrison in April. Two Vice-Presiton were buried the next day after their deaths. The time Clinton died | These were Aaron Burr and John Washington city contained un-der ten thousand people, and the funeral could not have been a very grand one. The body was taken on its way to the grave from the city to the Capi-tol, and here a rest of half an hour was taken. Thence it marched onward in a martial parade. A company of militia preceded the hearse, and the eight pallbearers who carried the cottin from the hearse to the grave were all Revolutionary soldiers. The Senate attended in a body, and on their return to the

statesmen in this capital city have

Congress, a signer of the Declaration,

career had been a most stirring one.

During his early days in Congress he

litical purposes, and it is from Elbridge

Gerry that the term "gerryman-lering"

comes. As a sample of the newspaper

enterprise of 1814 and 1812, contrasted

with that of to-day, the chief paper of

Washington city, where these two

deaths occurred, contained about a quar-

ter of a column the day after they died

in regard to their deaths. It described

the funerals of both in less than fifty

ines, and gave only the barest details.

Three days after the death of Gerry.

John Galliard, of South Carolina, was

elected President pro tem. of the Senate

without discussion, and the Intelligencer

did not consider the situation of

Vice-President King did not die in

Cuba, as some papers state. He was in Cuba for his health at the time of

his election, and had resigned from the

Senate some time before on account of

at the time he was sworn in before a

Consul in Cuba he did not expect to

take the oath. He was too feeble to

stand alone at the time, and had to be

supported while it was administered.

He sailed for America, and grew worse during the voyage. When he landed in Alabama it was evident that he

would never get to Washington.

He died the day after he land-

ed. The departments were not

closed here in honor of his death,

and he did not have a public funeral.

He was the first bachelor ever elected

to one of the two highest offices of the

nation, and he had long been a senator,

having served for more than ten years

as President pro tempore of the Senate before he was elected Vice-President.

Like Hendricks, he had been a member

of a Constitutional Convention of his

State, and he was elected to his first

term in the Senate during the year in

which Vice-President Hendricks was

born. He was for thirty years a United

States senator, and had twenty-four

years of continuous service there. In addition to this, he served five years in

the lower house, and two years as Min-

ister to France. He was six feet tall,

and very erect. He was a good talker,

and was, probably, the greatest reminis-cence-man of his latter days.

The last vice-presidential death be-fore that of Hendricks was that of Vice-

enough moment for an editorial.

He was the first to

They were Tyler, Fillmore, was abody, and on their return to the pitol resolved that the Vice-President of the army and arthur.

The Great Gun Question.

If the army and may efficers of the major should wear mourning in the major should wear mourning in the major of a band of crape on the arm or thirty days.

The second vice-presidential death secured two years later, and Madion's Administration showed the cutious coincidence of two Vice-Presidents daying during its continuance. Mr. Gerry had presided over the Senate on the day preceding his death, and he ate breaking at the will be seen that morning as usual, saying he felt well, but had a slight oppression of the chest. After breakfast he walked out to do some business at one of the Germann emigric owes no little of her terming as soul, saying he felt well, but had a slight oppression of the chest. After breakfast he walked out to do some business at one of the Germann emigric owes no little of her turn. When the carriage to return. When the carriage to return the he examined indigenced, and took a carriage to return. When the carriage to return. When the carriage to return the morning. The Senate at once adjugate them from the expired without a groan or a sigh. This was between 10 and 11 o'clock in sensible, jealousy, and rivalry prevent them from buying in Germany indigenced, and no being taken from it he expired without a groan or a sigh. This was between 10 and 11 o'clock in sensible, jealousy, and rivalry prevent them from buying in Germany in Ger of trained and expert hands in all his departments. Possessing his own vast coal and iron mines in easy and cheap ommunication with his foundries, he is

coal and iron mines in easy and cheap communication with his foundries, he is able to compete with every rival in the matter of price. These acknowledged facts have given him the lead in the gun-making business.

The highly-respectable commissioners who are investigating the subject for our Government know all these things better than any other Americans. And yet they would consider it an impertinence, if not an unpatriotic step on their part, to advise our Government to order all the guns that are wanted from Krupp, pay for them, and say no more about it, instead of carrying out the gigantic scheme of starting a "national gun-foundry." The Krupp Iron-Works have been growing up to their present magnitude and perfection since 1810. They cannot be duplicated in completeness and excellence in five, ten, or fifteen years, no matter how much money should be appropriated for the works. There are, it is true, plenty of funds in the Federal Treasury to pay for such expensive apparatus as Steam-hammers, which, with their motive-power, foundation-beds, and accessories complete, cost hundreds of thousands of dollars apiece. But after all handless of thousands of dollars apiece. But after all handless the beauty of pay for such expensive apparatus as Steam-hammers, which, with their motive-power, foundation-beds, and accessories complete, cost hundreds of thousands of dollars apiece. But after all backlets between the first are evening, sw you will some times the same at the following the propriate for the works. There are, it is true, plenty of funds in the Federal Treasury to pay for such expensive apparatus as Steam-hammers, which, with their motive-power, foundation-beds, and accessories complete, cost hundreds of thousands of dollars apiece. But after all backlets between the propriate for the works. There are, it is true, plenty of funds in the Federal Treasury to pay for such expensive apparatus as Steam-hammers, which, with their motive-power, foundation-beds, and accessories complete, cost hundreds of thousands of sories complete, cost hundreds of thousands of dollars apiece. But after all the plant has been provided there is still meded the skill which comes only from long practice. The expense, the delay. long practice. The expense, the delay, and all the difficulties incident to the manufacture of giant guns are so well understood by foundrymen in the United States that some of them have frankly counselled the Advisory Board A BSOLUTELY PURE. to report against the scheme of a "national gun-foundry." But, for the reasons we have given, it is hardly to be expected that they will do this. And ill health. He had consumption, and | vet, if they report in favor of such an enterprise and their recommendation is adopted, the country will have been live, and had to be prevailed upon to committed to the worst possible method of procuring an effective armament at

short notice.

If America declines to buy the best guns in the cheapest foreign market, her only proper alternative is to give out contracts for them at home. Although not a single steel gun has ever been made in this country, native ingenuity, faith, and courage are equal to the task The proprietors of two large steel-works have declared themselves ready to attempt it if the Government will " make it an object" for them. They must have contracts for a great many guns at liberal prices before they will provide the special and costly plant required. Delays and disappointments would be inevitable. But it might be noped that after a number o years. American enterprise would be able to turn out great guns equal to the best that could be imported. If they cost far more than Krupp's products we should at least have the satisfaction of boasting that they were "home-made." Germany they were made. inevitable. But it might be hoped that understands the economies of war better COTTON-SEED MEAL, OIL CAKE, &c. than any other nation, and her best guns are supplied by a private contractor-Krupp. France relies on Schneider and England on Armstrong COTTON SEED MEAL LINSEED MEAL OIL-CAKE, MILL FEED. for the finest specimens of artillery procurable at home. If America per sists in the idea of producing her own steel guns she should follow the exam-

THE MISSISSIPPI.

recover from it. He was taken down sick white settlement, and just on the di watershed of North America. Within on the 22d of July, 1881, is about tain Glazier's weary party slaked their to Boston. I think his body lay in not even a redskin was seen, an added something to geographical knowl edge, Captain Glazier and his party

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Introspection.

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